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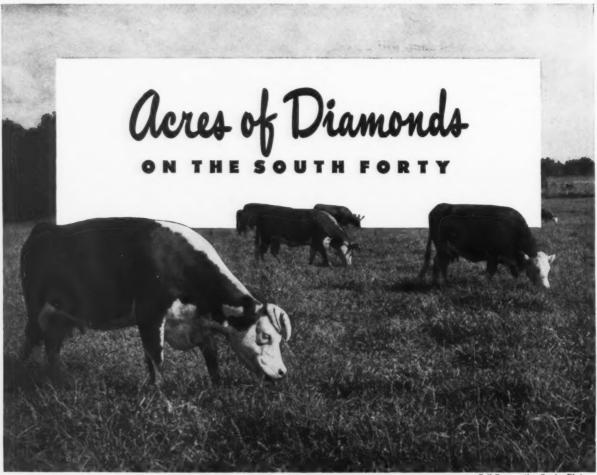
"SCornell Countryman



Nov., 1951 15c a copy

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> Saga of the Sand Heaps page 10 The Thankfull Heart . . page 9



Soil Conservation Service Photo

Fortunes lie waiting in many a 40-acres—waiting for someone to stir the soil a little better, manage it a little wiser.

The picture above suggests a case in point. On this 232-acre Mississippi farm, there are only 5 acres of row crop—corn for a little feed and meal. The other 227 acres are divided into eight different pastures—a variety of grasses and legumes and oats for grazing, all heavily fertilized for maximum production. When the cattle can't keep up with the grass, the owner takes off a crop of seed—"gold" in anybody's money. The owner began changing over to grass 8 years ago. Now the farm carries about a hundred of those whitefaces, old and young. The owner expects it to carry 60 mature cows, plus the young stock, when his grass plan really gets going.

Or consider the Indiana farmer who made eroded, broom sedge land bloom—by using lime, fertilizers, ladino clover, red clover, timothy, redtop, alta fescue, and orchard grass. Now, on land where locust sprouts vied with poverty grass 4 years ago, an acre will carry a dairy cow through most of the season. This Hoosier dairyman already has reclaimed 50 acres of such "worthless" land, is working on his second 50.

A cow to the acre! Acres of diamonds, indeed!



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too

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NOWING the enemy is important in the war between man and insects. Because the farmer must know which insect is troubling him before he can control it, entomologists at the New York State College of Agriculture have tried for years to get pictures of the insects as fruit growers would see them in the orchard.

Finally, with the help of visual aids specialists of the department of Extension Teaching and Information, the scientists developed a technique of using dry ice to slow the insects down. Now they can get a close-up, lifelike picture without killing the bug.

The colored pictures have already done an important job. When apple growers in the Hudson valley found their crop threatened by the European apple sawfly, a set of slides on the insect was rushed to the county agricultural agent. Now the growers know what to look for and next year they will have a better chance to stop the spread of this threat to their industry.

New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University

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OUR COVER . . . Little Bobby Miles in the arms of his mother feels the squash while Chief Rockwell, medicine man, explains that when the white stripe is half the width of the second joint of the index finger, the squash is ready to eat, and thus the Ceremonial Thanksgiving is dated. Extension Service Photograph.

The Cornell (ountryman-

Founded 1903 Incorporated 1940 Member of Agricultural College Magazines, Associated

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Vol. XLIX - No. 2

TALKING BACK Letters-to-the-Editor

Chaumont, N. Y. October 10, 1951

Cornell Countryman Roberts Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Countryman,

Having known you and followed your growth since you were one month old, I certainly wish to keep in touch as long as possible, and hope to be able to enjoy the association another five years. The picture of Dean Bailey holding the plow in your last issue brings to mind the group of enthusiastic students, myself included, who pulled that plow by means of a long rope. I wonder what a check-up of alumni notes would reveal concerning that group-some I know have passed on as well as most of the faculty. I wonder if any of the faculty other than Dean Bailey and Prof. J. E. Rice are living. Some of the students were later members of the faculty-I think all of them are now retired.

Do members of the Countryman staff now receive "shingles" as they did in 1906 by courtesy of the "Ag Association" after investigation of costs etc. by "yours truly?"

One thing I miss in the Coun-

TRYMAN-no fault of the staff, I am sure, but rather of Father Timethe names I know no longer appear in Alumnotes.

However I do enjoy "Introducing Your Friends"—though so far, "Wib" Pope is the only one I know.

There are some sophomores for whose names I will watch-I note that one Avis Pope is on her way. May the Countryman never fail.

Sincerely,

Rolla Van Doren, sp. '05-'06 short '04

P.S.—I wonder how many subscribers have been with you since "your birth."

> Springfield, Vt. R.D. 2 October 10, 1951

The Countryman:

From what I can gather the present agricultural student body has been recruited from the market gardens of Manhattan, dairy farms of the Bronx, potato fields of



Each year about this time, farmers by the tens of thousands place their orders for G.L.F. seed. It is a custom of more than thirty years standing, and one that has proved profitable for farmers in this region.

These early orders enable your service agency to estimate accurately the requirements of the community, and to protect these needs in his order to the G.L.F. Wholesale Seed Department. When the orders from all the territory are brought together, the wholesale buyers can check them against their supplies, and, if they are short on any particular seed, order more of it immediately before the spring rush begins.

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carload lots at local points, and move it east at lowest freight costs. Modern cleaning and processing equipment located both in seed producing areas and in the East assures clean and properly treated seed.

All this adds up to a seed service which, year in and year out, delivers quality seed at reasonable cost to the farmers who use and own the service.

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Order Early and Protect Your Supply

The Dean's Page

A new kind of Forum where Dean Vincent and Director Gibson talk to you about what they're thinking in a friendly and stimulating manner.

Dean Vincent

Letter to the Cornell Countryman: I have just had a chat with David Bullard which I enjoyed very much. We talked of many things, among them David's and my feeling that our Ag-Domecon students are becoming more and more a part of our total Cornell campus activities as the years go on. For many years our upper and lower campus women have had the privilege of living together in Cornell dormitories and of working together in W.S.G.A. for the good of the over-all student group. The fact that in the past two years most of our Cornell freshmen men now have the opportunity to live on or near campus in Cornell dormitories is helping a great deal to make our upper and lower campus men feel part of the greater Cornell whole.

Understanding Important

There are many benefits in such over-all campus unity, both for our "upstate" and for our "urban" students. In the world today it is important not only that we understand and work with people from different countries, but that within our own country we understand and work with each other. Particularly relevant to our situation are the conflicts and misunderstandings between rural and urban groups, and between producers of food and consumers. Differences of opinion and lack of understanding between these groups lead to much strife which could, in part at least, be avoided if people in each group understand the thinking and feeling of people in the other group.

Exchange Ideas

Here at Cornell we have a situation in which there is a large urban, consumer population living and working side-by-side with a large rural, producer population. Each has a point of view and a set of beliefs and feelings which it is important for the other to find out about. Each is limited in its education and preparation for life if it misses the opportunity to learn about the other, and each is missing an opportunity for rich association and friendship if it fails to become acquainted with the other.

Many rewards have come to our upper campus students who have already participated actively in over-all activities. David and I both felt as we talked that these rewards should be shared by more of our upper campus students. After all, we in Agriculture and Home Economics are 30% of the total undergraduate student population on campus. There is something to be said not only for the rewards which result from our participation in total Cornell activities. There is also the angle of our responsibilities to see that we bear our share of the work of running Cornell's student

Elizabeth Lee Vincent, Dean New York State College of Home Economics

Director Gibson

Letter to the Cornell Countryman

Your invitation to write about any ideas or information that I have, in which I think the students of the College of Agriculture would be interested, is most welcome. I should like to do just that and hope that I can guess with some accuracy what it is that would be of most interest to students. They certainly have a right to know about any thinking and planning that goes on which will affect them. Perhaps some method can be developed that will help to focus attention of students on the things that hold most interest for them, so that we can have a profitable exchange of ideas through the medium of the COUNTRYMAN. I hope so.

I understand that some students have heard about a report on General Education in the four Statesupported units here at Cornell, which has just been submitted to the Faculty of Agriculture. That is definitely a matter of student concern and I believe that the students of the College will have an opportunity to express their ideas on the subject before very long. For that reason, I hope they will be giving some thought to it so that their advice, when it is sought, will be just as constructive as possible.

Educators Study Education

The committee which made this report was appointed by the President of Cornell University, at the request of the President of the State University of New York. Similar committees have been appointed in each unit of the State University. At Cornell one committee functioned for the four State units, all of which were represented on the committee along with two members from the College of Arts and Sciences, in order to broaden the approach as much as possible. Professor Winsor was chairman of the committee and Professors Brady and Hedlund were other members from this College.

The report, I think will be looked upon generally as a good one. It takes the point of view that general education refers to that part of our education that should be the possession of all of us, regardless of our vocational intersts and plans. It involves how we think and act as individuals in our kind of society. Some of that education may be obtained directly through classroom instruction and some of it through the exchange of ideas that may result from closer association, either in smaller groups or manto-man. Some of our teachers have had, and are now having, positive and constructive influences on the character and personal development of their students that sometimes may be more important than the subject matter that is learned. That is a part of general education, according to this report.

Study General Education

The Faculty has asked the Dean to appoint a committee to study the situation in the College of agriculture, particularly as regards general education features, and to make any recommendations it sees fit. I have no doubt that that committee

(Continued on page 19)

Our Trip To Yesterday

Historic Farmer's Museum at Cooperstown Visited by Some Curious Countrymen

by Dave Bullard '53

The other day Mike Rulison, Mary Scofield and I visited the Farmers' Museum at Cooperstown. What an interesting place!

The museum itself consists of a large set of renovated stone dairy buildings, a gift shop, several wagon sheds, and a number of transplanted buildings which were brought to Cooperstown from various little communities across New York where they were set up to establish an old horse and buggy crossroads hamlet. Let me tell you about the place.

Grandma's Kingdom

When we entered the big barn, now all refitted for its present use, we fanned out over the area like a bunch of excited children. The first exhibit was called the Woman's World-it was a reincarnation of greatgrandma's kingdom, complete with ingenious old washing machines (truly monuments to early American genius) great kettles for soap making, ladles, cauldrons, a Dutch oven, old wood stoves in which I could almost smell the Thanksgiving turkey, antique china, cleavers, utensils, rolling pins, a bathtub shaped like a big dishpan, implements for candle making, and all the other little gadgets like crocks, cutlery, pot-holders, and a crane for the large fireplace. Though very reminiscent of the good old days, I could visualize what a co-ed would say about bending over hot stoves and getting dishpan hands because she used the soap which she had to make herself.

An old kitchen was reconstructed in one corner of the building—warm and cosy with its great fireplace and pine paneled walls. It was a far cry from our "automatic kitchens" of today.

I wandered about reading the labels on items and soon I was confronted with a carriage which once transported General LaFayette about when he was here during the Revolution. Later on, he sold his rig to Alexander Hamilton, who in turn either sold it or gave it to Judge William Cooper (father of Leatherstocking author James Fenimore Cooper). It has been out of use since the renown Judge died in 1809, but it is in a state of nearly perfect preservation. Recollection of the famous poem "The Wonderful One Hoss Shay" struck me when I considered the long years this hardy high wheeled coach with the delicate folding steps had served its famous owners.

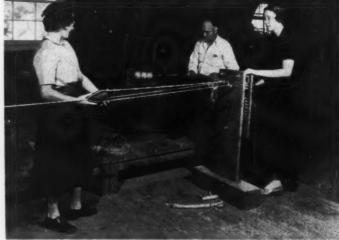
Wagons, All Kinds

Nearby were large old freight wagons—like those which used to haul goods along the Great Western Turnpike early in the nineteenth century. There were smaller wagons, like those used to carry travelers from the railway station to the hotel, and one in which a doctor once dashed out into the starry night to deliver a baby at some isolated rural dwelling. The well-known Magee collection of vehicles

included an ox cart, a great long, brightly painted bandwagon (once used by a circus outfit), a peddler's cart, and some sleighs. Most of these pieces of equipment were either one or two horsepower. Strange, isn't it, that we think of our autos in terms of hundreds of horsepower?

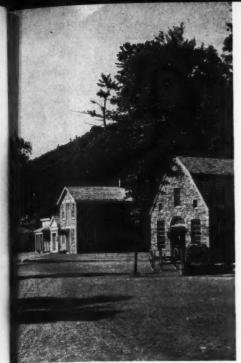
Spins Some Yarn

Upstairs over the wagon display was an amazing collection of old homemade looms. A man was preparing flax (they grew it last summer in Cooperstown for the demonstration) for the spinning wheel where we observed the delicate fibers as they were skillfully twisted into thread. Then Miss Eleanor Ellsworth, a young lady of Cooperstown, put a loom into operation. Her feet and hands co-ordinating beautifully to the rhythm set up by the clacking of her ancient machine. "Good weavers," said she, "can weave a yard of linen an hour." Mike and Mary tried to take some pictures of Miss Ellsworth at work, but they did not develop at all well. I laughed when Mike and Mary tried to weave: Mike's fingers are hardly delicate on a shuttle and poor Mary didn't know which treadle was up. I'm proud to say that they both caught on after a little bit, but customers at the gift shop will probably inquire after the unique qualities of the fabric which our staff helped fashion from an almost invisible thread. We saw another loom in operation, too. Flax



—Courtesy of the New York Historical Assn., Cooperstown

Museum personnel are busy making rope from flax. Hanging from the ceiling are
bundles of dried unprocessed flax.



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Looking down The Corner's thoroughfare
at the reconstructed, old-time village at
the Farmers' Museum.

thread, which makes everything from tow rope to royal doilies is of a satin texture and greyish yellow color. Early New Yorkers dyed their linen with colors obtained from the madder root (red), goldenrod (yellow), butternut hulls (brown) and charcoal (black). They used other herbs roots, and weeds for shades other than those listed here. Get a load of the names our industrious antecedents applied to the several operations in preparing thread from raw flax: rippling, retting, beetling, scutching, and hetchling. Believe it or not, they even used swingling boards.

We moved on because it was after four o'clock and beginning to get dark due to rain and a great overcast outdoors.

Old Time Machinery

The early farm implements, all taken from the days preceding Lincoln's presidency (a few were from the '70's) made my back hurt. Sickles, scythes, cradle-rakes, wooden plows, crude old drags and discs, an old Buckeye mower, a corkscrew type hayfork for unloading wagons in the barn, wooden shovels, pails, hand planters, harvesters all consumed our interest. Did you ever see such a thing as a corkscrew type hayfork or a treadmill on which a horse would walk to supply power for grinding grist right on

the farm? There are items too numerous to mention and describe. The old Ames "Eagle" corn sheller was some contraption. What that thing could do for your arm muscles!

Of course the hop business has largely disappeared from this state, but once it was a thriving industry here. The museum possesses an interesting collection of hop harvesting devices. Besides a few objects of uncommon interest in this department was an old weathered sign reading "HOP OFFICE".

We went downstairs again to another part of the large stone barn.

A Note on Brooms

There was an old timer named Ben Pierce busy at woodworking on an ancient lathe, foot powered. Ben's steady hand held the sharp cutting tool as the wood before him assumed a graceful turning before our eyes. Twenty years Ben has been wood-working and before that carpentering. He also made a broom up for us from some broome corn. This he did deftly and swiftly with tools older than the old hat which hangs up out in your barn. There's more to making a broom than dry grass and stove-pipe wire, let me clue you. In the same large room was a display of cobbler's instruments, together with booths depicting other rural trades: harness making, maple sugaring, coopering, lumbering and wheel wrighting. They even had an old waterworks outfit set-up. Remember, all these things were set-up to represent what they were actually like back, let's say, about 1830 or

I said a couple of words about the

little town which is being gradually built nearby.

There is an old school house, the desks of which bear the engravings of early listless artists. The building came from Filer's Corners in the Town of Morris and is a hundred and twenty years old. Made of stone, it was carefully dismantled and then reassembled on its new site.

Incidentally, this little community is called "The Corners".

Across the little street is a blacksmith shop full of horseshoes where a smith is busy at work. Outside is a little shed with a sign hanging from its roof, "Oxen Shod Here." Over the shop door is another sign characteristic of our hardfisted forebears. It says clearly and concisely, "CASH."

Further down the road is a doctor's office, not yet opened to visitors. Like all the other buildings at The Corners, it was moved from its original foundation, in this case from Westford where it was erected in 1829. It housed country practitioners for a century and more.

An Old Store

A colorful old country general store was near the school, too: Signs calling our attention to big 5-cent cigars were in their characteristic spots, while on the inside there was a full line of buttons, J. P. Coats thread, spices, cheese, crackers (in a barrel), candies, a few vegetables, imported delicacies, patent medicines, teas, sugar, and myriad other products. A barber shop with shelves laden with private shaving mugs, and an apothecary shop oc-

(Continued on page 16)



-Courtesy of The New York State Historical Assn., Cooperstown

This is how great-grandmother made butter in a cradle churn.

Home Ec In Asia

Foreign Grad Students
Cite Nutrition and Sanitation
As Greatest Problems at Home

by Esther Church '53

"The basic principles of home economics are the same wherever you go. You have only to apply those principles to your own special needs," said Zahida Quaraiski, a home economics graduate from Pakistan. Zahida is one of eleven girls chosen by the Central Government of Pakistan to continue her education in the new world. She attended the College of Home Science in New Delhi, and received her master's degree in Islamic culture at the University of Sind Karache before coming to Cornell.

Zahida is studying textiles and education for her master's and doctors' degrees, and hopes to teach in one of the universities when she returns home. What she finally does will depend, however, upon what the Pakistan government feels is most useful. Her friends consider it very brave of her to come to this country for an education, as she would be the only student from Pakistan in over a year.

Education for Women

"Contrary to common belief," she comments "the Moslem faith encourages the education of women." Home economics is being taught now in only a few high schools and colleges, but it is enthusiasticly accepted by the majority of Pakistani women. Research is in early stages and extension teaching is almost unheard of. With the increasing demand for home economics the future looks encouraging. There is a serious shortage of teachers at present and progress is necessarily slow. Courses in food and nutrition, home nursing, housekeeping and mother-craft are typical of the curriculum now in use.

"Chinese women's clothes are all of the same pattern, so granddaughter can wear her grandmother's dresses," said Mary Foo in explaining why courses in clothing are not emphasized in China. Mary came to the United States as a freshman from St. John's University, Shanghai, and finished her undergraduate studies at Southwestern University in Kansas. She came east to Cornell in 1951 to do her graduate work in Home Economics.

"Home Economics is a new field in China," said Mary, "but the need is great." Schooling is not compulsory and the average person does not receive much education. Home Economics can do the most for the Chinese people in the areas of nutrition, sanitation, home nursing and disease prevention. The people eat rice three times a day, supplemented only with finely chopped meats and vegetables. The milk

shortage was a special problem during the war in which a knowledge of nutrition provided a partial solution, soya bean milk, which has many of the nutrients of milk and is generally available to most of the people.

The Chinese believe in looking to the past as a guide to conduct, and their reluctance to accept new ideas, makes the teaching of home economics in China difficult. Teaching the women without antagonizing them requires tact and understanding. The need for teachers in China is very great, and until a sufficient quantity can be trained, Home Economics can advance only very slowly. Mary hopes to train more teachers when she returns to China, so that the benefits of her education may reach more people.

"City life in the Philippines is quite similar to that of the United States. We have everything from Jello and hamburgers to washing machines and air-conditioning but no television," said Mercedes Melchor, a Filipino home economics student. "Home Economics, too, is patterned after that of the United States," she added.

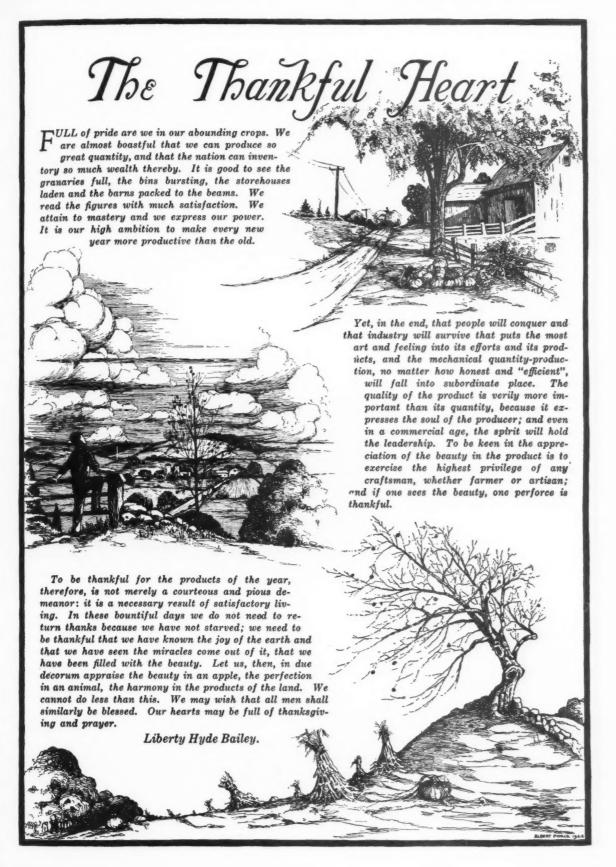
(Continued on page 19)

Home Ec Club News

The amphitheater of Martha Van was crowded with hungry Home Ecers on Tuesday evening, October 23, as three members of the Home Ec Club demonstrated some foreign cookery. Greta Rystedt, '53, began the demonstration with a Norwegian Christmas cookie, called fattigmands. They are rolled paper thin and cooked in deep fat until golden brown and light and fluffy, then they are dipped in powdered sugar. Greta told the club that although they are a popular Christmas delicacy, they are not confined to that time of year alone. "Scandinavians love coffee," she explained, "and as these are very guick and easy to make, they are often served with coffee."

Pizza has become a very popular dish in this country, so Betty Mac-Millian chose it for her demonstration. The dough was prepared beforehand as it contains yeast and must be allowed to rise. Betty rolled the dough quite thin, placed it in a flat pan and spread a sauce of tomatoes and spices over it. Grated cheese was then sprinkled liberally over the top, and it was baked for twenty minutes. Many variations of sauces are used on pizza, such as anchovies, mushrooms, and green peppers.

Dorothy Huttar made ge-yok low mein, a Chinese dish. She explained that beef and dairy products are very scarce in China so pork is the main meat, and that is used very sparingly. Low mein is a tempting mixture of pork, celery, green beans, spices and noodles. Very little salt is used in Chinese cookery as soy sauce is used as a substitute. Dorothy explained that 75% of the people prepare their own sauce by allowing the spicy mixture to ferment in the hot sun for about three months. Fortunately for the famished audience, the foods were served after the meeting.



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Saga of the Sand Heaps

The Great Spirit Dropped Five Heaps of Sand in New York and Turned Them Into the Powerful Iroquois Indians, "The Romans of the New World"

by Bobbie Manchester '53 and Mort Sadinsky '52

New York State, the "true promised land of the Indians" as told to these people by the Great Spirit, was the home of the Iroquois Indians-"the men surpassing all others." These Indians migrated into this land from the West, but many other legends are told of their coming. Some say that the Great Spirit dropped five handfuls of red sand across New York and that these heaps of sand were the Mohawks; the Oneidas, "the people of standing stone"; the Onondagas, "the people of the hills"; the Cayugas, "where we draw our boats": and the Genesee, "the beautiful

The beautiful finger lakes region with its wooded hillsides and its rich soil provided a true paradise for these red-skinned people. Here they settled down and became great agriculturists and achieved the highest development of Indian civilization in North America.

In Union There Is Strength

In 1552 the League of the Iroquois was organized at the central part of the state near the present site of Syracuse. The Iroquois were inspired to form this confederacy by the Neuter Indians, a buffer people in the Niagara area. The League

was composed of five tribes: the Mohawks, the Oneidas, the Cayugas, the Onondagas, and the Senecas. They were known as the Five Nations. They formed this league "for peace" and as a defensive alliance against neighboring tribes. If any member tribe broke this promise, it was suspended from the League. An imaginary long house was set up which extended from the Atlantic coast to Niagara Falls. The Mohawks were the keepers of the eastern door, while the Senecas were the keepers of the western door. The Onondagas were the firekeepers, and the Cayugas and Oneidas were located around the Onondagas.

Longfellow described the founding of this confederacy in his poem *Hiawatha*. Because his source book, through a printer's error, called Hiawatha an Ojibwa instead of an Onondaga, Longfellow placed his story west of the Great Lakes instead of to the east of them.

Since there was no executive in this league, it was governed by the general council of chiefs and subchiefs of each tribe. Dr. E. A. Bates, Indian authority at Cornell, described the union as "the finest specimen of primitive statesmanships in all history." Even though they were outnumbered by neighboring enemies, the Iroquoian Indians advanced their borders, and their influence was felt as far west as the Mississippi River and as far south in some places as North Carolina and Kentucky.

The Five Nations became the Six Nations in 1712 when the Tuscaroras were added. These Indians had been driven out of their homeland in North Carolina and had wandered north. The Six Nations Confederacy is still the organization governing the 7400 Iroquois today.

The Autumn Ceremonial of the Six Nations of New York was held October 2-7 at the Allegheny Seneca Reservation, which includes the city of Salamanca. Two hundred eighty Iroquois gathered for this convention and mapped out the fall program of meetings. They made plans to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the confederacy on Indian Day in the Indian Village at the 1952 New York State Fair. During next summer each reservation will also celebrate the anniversary at their farmers' picnics. At the confederacy convention the Iroquois adopted James A. Farley, president of Coca Cola Company and former Postmaster General, as Chief Straight Forward. Each year they adopt a notable and make him a chief.

When the Europeans came to what is now New York State, they also found a well-developed civilization. They started to trade furs with the Indians, and it wasn't too long before "fire-water" began to flow freely. The liquor disrupted the morals of the Indians. They signed over tracts of land for a bottle of Scotch, and so bit by bit the Indians lost their land; today all that remain live on their seven reservations covering 87,000 acres.

What's An Indian Like

What were these Iroquoian Indians like? What were their mannerisms, their habits, and their customs? How did they live? What were their occupations? What did they think?

The tempers and dispositions of the Iroquois were steady. They were taciturn individuals. Their few words, well considered and slowly uttered, usually were long remembered. The Cayuga Indians boast of Logan, a famous orator; Jefferson called him the Demosthenes of America, so great was his oratory. The majority of the Indians seldom talked of subjects other than hunting, fishing and war, although the younger men boasted of contacts with the weaker sex. Even though they were quick to learn, they did not possess great wisdom; but they did have a faculty for reasonable understanding. Stubbornness often prevailed in them, and they were

Rina Ceci and Margot Pringle pose with tribesman George A. Thomas, Jr. at Onondaga Reservation near Syracuse, New York.



understanding. Stubbornness often prevailed in them, and they were (Continued on page 20)

The Cornell Countryman

Dairy and Livestock Teams

Take Seconds at Eastern States

Cornell judging teams placed second at the Inter-collegiate Judging Contest at Eastern States at Springfield, Massachusetts. Both the Cornell Livestock Judging Team and the Dairy Judging Team participated. Cornell, competing with sixty-one teams, has won twice and placed second three times in the last five years.

George Payne '52 was high individual in the livestock judging contest. The team, coached by Professor J. I. Miller, also included Robert Pask '52, Mike Haines '52, Joseph Narrow '53, and Daniel Sherman '53. Massachusetts placed first in the contest.

Individual Placings

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Jane Robens was high individual for sweepstakes in the dairy judging contest, in which thirteen teams competed. George Payne '52, Robert Church '52 and Frank Coddington '52 completed the team. The Cornell team placed third on Jerseys and Brown Swiss, fourth on Ayshires, and fifth on Holsteins. West Virginia placed first in this contest.

The Cornell team placed ninth in the National Contest at the Dairy Cattle Congress at Waterloo, Iowa. Competing with thirty-one teams, Cornell was first in Ayrshires and sixth in Guernseys and Jerseys. Silver trophies were awarded to the team, Coach Trimberger and the alternates, for placing first in Ayrshire judging.

Breaks Records

Jane Robens placed first in Ayrshmires and Jerseys among ninety-three contestants. She placed fifth high individual in the sweepstakes for all breeds, the first time a girl has ever placed in the upper ten in this contest. Perfect placings and perfect oral reasons made Jane the second person in the history of the 35-year-old contest to achieve a perfect score on a breed. Jane was only one point below a perfect score in placing first in Ayrshires.

Jane Robens, following in her father's profession, has enrolled in the New York State Veterinary College here. Her father is a prominent Holstein breeder. The other team members were also raised on farms having Holstein cattle.

Fall Enrollment

Six hundred and thirteen new students entered the State College of Agriculture this fall, making the total enrollment 1,655 students. Of the entering class, 90% are men and 10% women.

Brought up on farms were 178 of the 549 new men and 9 of the 64 women. The rest are from cities of various sizes and from other countries.

Home Economics total enrollment was brought to 630 by the incoming class of 155 women.

We are happy to greet the foreign students named below who are newcomers to Ag college and wish them the best of luck and good times during their college work here.

Israel: Joseph Arkin, Nissan Rand. Philippines: Salvador Carlos. Managua, Nicaragua: Julio Chamorro. Nigeria, West Africa: Vincent Chukwueke. Switzerland: Arthur Dommen. Trieste, Italy: Gianfranco Isotti. Brazil: Otavio Oliva. Bogota, Columbia: Fransisco Pedraza, Jose Umana. Hawaii: Hans Peter L'Orange, James Kim. Nova Scotia: Paul Morash. Oslo, Norway: Elizabeth Lovenskiold. Japan: Shinjiro Endo. Lima, Peru: Axel Hochkoeppler. Ecuador: Jose Uribe. Mexico: Fred Weicker, Ir.

Dairy Products Judaina Team

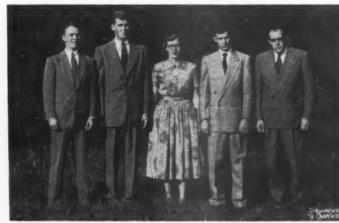
Cornell's Dairy Products Judging Team has returned with a silver cup for placing first in ice cream at the annual Intercollegiate Dairy Judging Contest at Detroit.

Competing against 23 colleges from Washington to Vermont, the Cornell team also rated second in milk and sixth in all products, including butter and cheese. Top team in the nation was Mississippi, with Connecticut and Iowa rating second and third.

Team members were seniors William Hoffmann, George Kloser, and Rodrigo Montealegre, with Henry Charlap serving as alternate. Drs. F. V. Kosikowsky and W. F. Shipe, team coaches, accompanied the group.

In individual placing, Montealegre rated third in milk and Hoffmann fourth in ice cream.

Hoffmann remained in Detroit to attend the annual Milk industry Foundation convention, at which he was honored as winner of the Northeastern Regional Leadership Award at the general assembly



1951 Dairy Cattle Judging Team, left to right: Robert Church, George Payne, Jane Robens, Frank Coddington, Professor George W. Trimberger, Coach.

Introducing



Barbara Heil

"More bounce to the ounce with Pepsie!" That may be true of Pepsie but if you want to meet an effervescent, refreshing individual, meet Barbara Heil, a sparkling toast to Cornell. Speaking of bounces, Nohni (childhood carry-over) is replete with information concerning footballs. Having worked as an inspector and inflator in a football factory, she could probably well inform all those interested.

Nohni is from Amsterdam, New York, and is in the College of Home Economics. Since she does not believe in early specialization, she is taking a general course; her interest is focused on doing research in social growth.

Nohni is not one to let the grass get a chance to grow under her feet. In her frosh year she worked in the food testing lab at Home Ec.

As a starving man needs food, an energetic girl needs activity. And activity is just what she found herself in after joining the ski club and acting as Dickson manager for W.A.A. This was the proverbial drop in the bucket to Nohni, for in her sophomore year she joined the Sage Choir and acted as V.P. in Dickson. She also worked on the Photography Committee of the Straight. Developing and printing pictures happens to be one of her pet hobbies. Last spring she was active on Pan Hellenic council and was elected president of her house, Kappa Alpha Theta.

Last spring she also worked with Professor Feldman in the Child Development Department. Her job was to tangle with the statistics and record data on surveys done by grad students in the field.

However, Nohni's accomplishments do not end here. She plays the piano and flute and 'tis been heard said that she is one of the most graceful swimmers ever viewed. Her interests reach an even wider horizon. Interior decorating, especially color schemes, appeals to her now. At one time she was interested in antiques, but she now prefers the modernistic trend.

With her wide background of experience and pleasant personality Nohni will undoubtedly be successful in whatever field she chooses and will certainly be an asset to any community and a credit to Cornell.

Frank Micklayzina

Frank Micklavzina came to Cornell to exchange the straw hat he had worn ever since he was a small kid on his father's farm near Cooperstown, New York, for new types of head gear—a football helmet, and an airforce cap.

Mick has had a varied career in the Cornell College of Agriculture. He will be graduated in June after having studied mostly animal husbandry and economics under his four year general farming course.

Most outstanding about Frank as a Cornellian, however, has been his "fight for the glory of Cornell." He has been playing right tackle with "Lefty's" men for three years now, his first game having been the 1949 Penn-Cornell tilt. Mick got off to a bad start the next year because of an injury which prevented him from meeting Cornell's two opening challengers. But the season ended successfully for him when he received honorable mention as "All American" for his outstanding defensive playing. In this, his senior year, the six foot three inch, 220 pound football player is helping to spur on the Big Red to what he hopes will be a winning season. This accomplishment he believes possible with Cornell's top notch coaches, team, and spirit.

His airforce cap, the last of his head gear, represents an important part of both Frank's college career and his future. As an advanced air ROTC man, he has been attending three military classes a week since his freshman year. Upon being graduated, Mick will enter the service for two years of active duty. Although his post service plans are indefinite, he is considering remaining in the airforce.

S.W. and M.S.R.C.

In Explanation: Persons interviewed in the COUNTRYMAN are chosen by the editors for their character, ability and scholarship. Usually those picked are seniors. If you have someone you think we should interview, drop us a line: Box 65 Roberts Hall.



Frank

-H. Pringle

Your Friends



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Jean Brown

"I'm just a hacker and always will be, but I love it," says Jean Brown about her favorite pastime, golf. We sometimes wonder how this energetic Delta Gamma from Glenside, Pa., finds time to enjoy her hobbies of playing the piano, swimming, and sewing because, you see, Jeanie is a pretty busy girl around campus.

Jean's biggest job was Freshman Camp Director. This year, she is first vice-president of the Student Board of CURW and has also worked extensively in the CURW Campus Life Department. At the Straight, she has occupied positions on both the Freshman House and the Women's Activities Committees. She has been a member of the Women's Glee Club and last year was dormitory president of Comstock B.

Jean has maintained an enviable balance between her studies and her extracurricular activities. This is made evident by the honorary societies to which she belongs. She is member of the Raven and Serpent, junior women's honorary, and Mortar Board, national senior honorary. Omicron Nu, home echonorary, and Pi Lambda, national education honorary also claim her as a member.

During the first part of this past summer, Jean taught archery, swimming, and crafts at a YWCA day camp. Following this, she went with her parents to Iowa. Jean says she really enjoyed this part of her vacation because she likes to travel. She is hoping that she will be able to go to Europe next summer.

At present, Jean is living in the Home Ec Apartments and will be practice-teaching in Dryden the latter part of the term. Through her work in CURW, Jean has become greatly interested in youth work and upon graduation next June, plans to either work in this field or to teach.

A.P.

Bill Scazzero

In this College of Agriculture we have everything from ham actors to ham farmers, but we also have outstanding students and well known athletes. Bill Scazzero is one of our outstanding football men and after examining this season's record, we are duly proud that he is one of us. Many aggie hearts were happy when Bill waltzed over the goal line at Colgate a few weeks ago to make that final, glorious touchdown.

Once you have met Bill, you are sure to like him—and not forget him soon. Bill is a sportsman and outdoor enthusiast, coming to this institution from Bronxville, New York, where he once played basketball and captained both the baseball

and football teams. It is logical, then, that Bill is on the grid in the Autumn and running around the diamond come Spring.

But there is more than this. You might run into him at Newman Club, or more likely sparking on his brothers down at Delta Tau Delta. A gentleman to boot, Mr. Scazzero catches his share of whistles on the fairway. Gene Sarazan, the professional golfer, teed off with Bill last summer when they were both playing on a course near Fort Lee, Virginia. Mr. Sarazan hired Bill to work on his farm for the remainder of the summer.

Poultry production will probably be Bill's vocation when he is graduated from Cornell in June. He has worked at Babcock's hatchery here in town, as well as at a number of other farms in New York.

The Scazzero Henneries may become a fact if Bill has his way about it. Eggs are much smaller than footballs, but he notes each touchdown in the egg business brings in cash.

In college, B. S. has pursued a course in general agriculture, feeling that a diversified study will better equip him for the unknown eventualities which the future holds in store for him.

Senior year has started well, says Bill. We Countrymen hope that he finishes as well and makes his way with every success. B.B.



-H. Pringle

Bill

Campus Clearinghouse

Poultry Club

The main purpose of the first meeting of the poultry club was to introduce old members and to explain group aims to the new freshmen.

Doctor J. H. Bruckner, chief of the poultry department, gave a brief talk about the club and its activities. Since its founding in 1939, the poultry club has provided opportunities for all students interested in poultry to meet and learn about the newest methods of management and research. Dr. Bruckner mentioned the trips taken by the club to the University's research farms, the Random Sample Testing Station at Horseheads, and the Beacon Milling Company.

After the talk, the club voted for the formation of a committee to set up exhibitions in the glass case in Rice Hall lobby. The members will be rotated in order to give every one a chance to serve.

The poultry department's first exhibition of the semester has been located in the lobby of Rice Hall since October. The location of all the official poultry testing stations in the United States and the important statistics about each are indicated.

Karmis

A mass meeting of ag and home ec students interested in the Kermis stage was held October 17 at Roberts Hall. Acting President Dave Bullard disclosed plans for the Fall Term production, "The Yankee Land," an early (1832) melodrama written by C. A. Logan. The play will open Friday, December 13 and close the following evening. Arrangements to take the play on the road will be made, Bullard said.

Professor Richard (Dick) Korf, Kermis' Director, was introduced to the group. Korf outlined rehearsal schedules, described the play, and assigned audition periods. He said that "The Yankee Land" is one of the Yankee series of plays written in the early nineteenth century which has enjoyed enduring popularity in many companies and audiences for better than an hundred years.

The following were appointed chairmen of committees for this Fall's production: staging, Paul Corwith; lighting, Roger Cannon; properties, Impy Bowdrin; makeup, Bette Dean; costumes, Patty Eike; and business, Dick Dikeman.

Bacamia

At their first meeting of the year, Bacamia, undergraduate society for majors in bacteriology in the College of Agriculture, elected as this year's officers: Irene Yigdall '52, president; Howard Adler '53, vice-president; Benn Price '53, secretary; Warren Levinson '53 treasurer; and Bob Silman '52, social chairman.

In previous years, Bacamia has been an honorary society for only juniors and seniors. This year changes in the constitution are being made to include all bacteriology majors. Even though they cannot become active members until the completion of at least one course in bacteriology, freshmen and sophomores are now welcomed at the meetings.

Pre-Vet Society

Dean Hagan's discussion of the historical foundation of the Veterinary College was the highlight of the first meeting of the Cornell Pre-Vet Society. An audience of 75 listened with especial interest to the Dean's account of the background of Cornell's Veterinary College. For instance, did you know that James Law, a Scotsman, one of the original eighteen professors at Cornell University, was the first professor of veterinary medicine in the United States; that the north wing of Goldwin Smith housed the dairy industry department; and that the entire Ag school was located on the lower quad? These forgotten but interesting facts were featured in Dean Hagan's talk.

The society in its second year, looks forward to helping pre-vet students plan their programs. The future will see a series of bi-weekly talks by prominent campus authorities concerning veterinary medicine and related fields.

Ho-Nun-de-Kah

Ho Nun De Kah, the senior honorary society of the ag campus, met last Thursday evening, October 18, with President Wes Wannamaker '54 in charge.

A report was given on the Barbeque for the Freshman and Scholarship holders. Also plans were discussed on the "Speaker Series," a series of talks given by outside speakers on a subject related to agriculture and job opportunities. All who are interested are invited to attend.

4H- Club

The Cornell 4-H Extension Club held its first regular meeting of the term October 10 with Bob Snyder '53, presiding. Joan Shaw '54, was elected temporary secretary to replace Betty Jaques '52, who is practice teaching. The other officers were introduced and include Ann Hill '52, vice president and Glenn Mac Millen Sp., treasurer.

Ann Hill outlined the tenative program for the fall term. For November, a panel discussion on group relations is being planned and prospects for a hayride are also being considered. The club also plans to sponsor a square dance sometime during November. On December 12, the annual Christmas party and Foreign Students meeting will be hald

(Continued on page 16)

Ag Agents

"Questions a farmer can ask are pretty varied," concluded the five summer assistant county agricultural agents in their report to the Ag Agents Club at the October meeting.

Describing their work and experiences were seniors Paul Huntington in Broome County, Erman Moore, Montgomery County; Dalton Gray, Tioga County; Jim Slieght, Allegany County; and Prof. R. D. Martin in Tompkins County.

Huntington took part in a soil testing program in Broome County, described as the most intensive ever carried on in the United States.



Alumnotes

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Fleta Huff has recently married Elmer Wulf. They are living in Binghamton, New York.

1926

Joyce Holmes is married to George Todt and resides in Middletown, New York.

1929

Dr. Jean Warren, who received her Ph.D. in 1938, has returned to Cornell from California to be associate professor of Economics of the Household in the Home Ec College. She was home management specialist in the Extension Service in California, and recently was head of the Division of Home Economics at the University of California.

1934

Two women of this class have moved far away from their Alma Mater. **May Jameson** is living in France with her husband William Harrover.

Dorothy Hall married Gerald Daniel and lives in El Paso, Texas.

1936

Marjorie Kane, who married Frederick Hoppen, is living in Oceanside, New York.

1942

News of Leslie Whitney finds him farming at Shortsville, New York.

1943

Stopping by here for the Bankers School of Agriculture was **Calvin De Golyer**, who is farming at Castile, New York.

1945

Rosemary Blais is married to William Cashin, a research associate in Baker. They live in Newfield, New York.

Having completed his Ph.D. at the University of Mich., Norman

Levardsen is now going to teach biology at Northern Illinois State Teacher's College, De Kalb, Illinois.

1947

Richard Bornholdt is in Waterloo, New York, working with the GLF.

Living in Maplewood, New Jersey, is **Martha Rausch**, who married William Ohaus.

1948

Roland Norman, who was here for the past Cornell Summer Session, has returned to his job with the veterans' training program in Mississippi.

1949

On July 21 of this year, Anne Lanzoni married Arthur Young. The couple live in Chapel Hill, N. Carolina.

Ruth Humphrey, married to Mr. Tuthill, is a dietitian at Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Living in Germany is Martha Weeks, with her husband Manley Rogers who is a lieutenant in the 54th Engineers Battalion.

Edward Koenig of Ellenville, New York, is doing agricultural extension work with the Jewish Agricultural Society.

Married this year was Catharine Dyer, to William Moorhead, and Jean Courtney, now living in Buffalo, New York, married Murray Lester.

1950

John Doll has work with the Niagara-Orleans Production Credit Assocition in Lockport, New York.

Until September, William E. Finch was on his home farm at Castleton, New York, but now he has accepted a position an assistant county agricultural agent in

Cattaragus county with an office at Solomonea.

Carol Rasmussen is married to Forrest Brown, Jr., and lives in Westfield, New Jersey.

Halsey Knapp has been on the home farm in fruit production, but since this part of the business is being sold, he is investigating other job opportunities.

Working with De Laval Separator Co. at Poughkeepsie is **Paul Gruber**.

195

Harold "Buck" Farmer, who is a first lieutenant in the army is reported as heading for overseas.

A teacher of Agriculture at Van Hornesville, New York, 'Harold Bellinger was seen on campus recently bringing a class of veterans to see the artificial insemination program.

Sweet girl graduates of Home Eccontinue to get married. In August Dorothey Crawford married Lawrence Bayern, and in September Rhoda Horowitz become the bride of Isadore Levine.

Last summer, the following girls were married: June 5, Florence Jessup to Jan "Rudy" Beaujon; June 16, Mary Strawson to David Ross (Mary is teaching at the Central School in Westfield, N. Y.) and Leslie Warfield, who is teaching home ec at Virgil Central School, to Eugene Wright.

Also on June 23, Barbara Bayrent married to George Bassett; Norma Braun, John Marion and on June 30, Theodora Frizzell, became the bride of Gordon Ducan.

On July 5, Phyllis Harvey married Carl J. Larrabee, and they are living near the Chanut Air Force Base, Illinois.

Cooperstown

(Continued from page 7)

cupied two back rooms. This building once listened to a great deal of good old-fashioned cracker barrel philosophy when it catered to farmers around Toddsville. Right square in the middle of the old stone structure, surrounded by everything under the sun, is the jolly little potbellied stove crowned with a friendly coffee pot which once presided over rainy day checker games. "Them was the good ole days."

Freedom of the press abounded in the little print shop next door. We arrived just after the printer had gone home, but we looked over the old Washington hand press and a few yellowed bulletins it had run off a century earlier. That afternoon the printer had been making some posters up for the museum on the same press. At one time George Shafer published and printed his little newspaper at Andes with this equipment. The building was erected the first time in 1828.

Down next to where a farmer's cottage is being put back together is an old time lawyer's office, complete with high stool and desk for the clerk. I learned from Claude Peck, keeper up at the store, that Supreme Court Justice Samuel Nelson once hung his shingle over the broad white-paneled door.

Cardiff Giant

Also at the Farmer's Museum is the famed Cardiff Giant, said to be the world's greatest hoax next to the Trojan horse. Fashioned by a Chicago stonemason, the huge fourteen foot statue was buried on a farm south of Syracuse where it was "accidentally" exhumed a short time later. This took place in the last century. Stories of its mysterious origin bred and flew like mayflies across the nation and even abroad-those who cried "hoax" were not heard. Before exposure, the "Giant" had bamboozled hundreds of thousands while its crafty owner made himself a fortune.

On the way out I saw in a wagon shed some old horse drawn vehicles, most prominent of which was a stately old hearse, quaintly dubbed "Black Maria."

One might derive any number of things out of the Farmers' Museum. An intellectual would appreciate the history and culture which was characteristic of nineteenth century rural New York. A technician would study with interest the development of some particular devices, while the Sunday mortorist who just stopped by would have an enjoyable afternoon looking at uncommon antiques.

I observed that our great grandfathers, who enjoyed the benefits of neither science nor today's high speed farm equipment, must have been hardy men who had to rely on their shrewdness, themselves and faith in order to survive, say nothing of succeeding. I wonder how much we rely upon those principles of success?

Club News

(Continued from page 14)

Moore mainly contacted dairy farmers in executing an effective "Green Acres" program and made a visit to Amherst to compare the "Green Pastures" work of the University of Massachusetts. Not devoted to dairying exclusively, he also attended a beekeepers' association meeting.

Possessed with "the old missionary Spirit," Gray noted that county agents should "make an effort to see more farmers." Agents working with, and through, small farmers' committees was a suggestion toward progress in that direction.

When agent H. I. Blixt of Allegany County learned Sleight had taken Professor Kaiser's radio course, a 7 a. m. broadcast to farmers became Jim's regular task. "I ran into more unusual experiences with radio than anything else," commented Sleight.

Given the opportunity to gain "a little extra experience," Professor Martin worked on dairy programs and pasture tours, wrote of "father and son partnerships" in the Farm Bureau News, and cooperated with other farm agencies.

He recalled "one pleasant task" of conducting a group of French and Belgium visitors on a dairy tour. Though the interpreter commanded the English and French languages well, a minor difficulty arose because he "didn't know a thing about farming."

Grange

The Cornell Grange opened its season's activities by teaming with the 4-H Club and holding a joint Open House for both old and prospective members. A crowd of 150 enjoyed dancing, games and refreshments after hearing the informative talks given by 4-H Club President Bob Snyder and Master of the Grange, Keith Norton.

Nineteen of the grange members received their third and fourth degrees at Dryden on October 17. They had received their first and second degrees at Dryden and En-

(Continued on page 18)



LINK-BELT builds extra fatigue life



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(Continued from page 16)

field earlier in the month.

The first regular grange meeting was held in October at Warren Seminar where Morris Holiday, State Deputy Master, was the honored guest. At this meeting, plans for the extended trip to Atlantic City, N. J. in November by some of the degree workers were announced. There they will receive the National Grange's seventh and highest degree.

New officers for the coming year were elected at this session. They are: Keith Norton, master; Glenn MacMillen, overseer; Shirley Sagen '52, lecturer; Richard Giles '53, steward; Patrick Fessenden '53, assistant steward; Nancy Waldorf '53, chaplain; Richard Rowe '53, treasurer; Mary Anne Sococool '52, secretary; Jack Wysong '53, gate-keeper; Helen Corbin '52, Ceres; Pat Fullager, Pomona; Anne Van

Winkle '53, Flora; Jean Lovejoy '53, lady assistant steward; Ernest Schauffler, executive committee.

ASAE

Plans to visit the diesel and nuclear physics labs in December were laid at the first meeting of the student branch of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers. A campaign to sell miniature farm equipment was also approved.

Slide rule classes, sponsored by ASAE, were conducted last month by Prof. L. L. Boyd. Ray Wilkes, president, termed the venture "very satisfactory" and expressed thanks to Professor Boyd for his cooperation.

Letters to the Editor

(Continued from page 3)

Queens Co. The ancient farm boy with barn manure still clinging to his boots has gone into "innocuous desuetude." Page Grover Cleve-

You see when I first saw the smiling face of David Fletcher Hoy on the afternoon of Sept. 28, 1904, the agricultural college was in the north end of Morrill. A sign tacked up outside said, "Experiment Station." Goldwin Smith and Rockefeller were non est, and a corn field covered the site of Bailey Hall. Roberts and beyond was a cow pasture to infinity.

I got into Cascadilla the next year by good luck and hung on till 1912 at \$35 a year for a room. Carl Ladd, 1912, and John Hague, 1915 law, had a \$30 a year room, also top floor for \$15 each, for a heated room, a whole year. You supplied bed. You kept it 52 weeks if you wanted. I did.

The list of your Profs is deserving what man said about his first giraffe. What do they all do?

I had no entrance and took over



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six years to get a degree in 1911. After 36 years I had a copy (Countryman) Jan. 47 sent me by Mrs. Trump. It had pictures of Comstock cottage. I knew them very well. I wonder if you can slip me a copy—any month. Mild curiosity to see Modern Attitude!

S. J. Demary

Administration

(Continued from page 5)

will want to learn from representative students what they think about general education. Our job is to find out what we need to teach in our courses and the personal relationship that need to be fostered in order to get the best results. I am sure the student point-of-view on this will be welcomed and helpful.

A. Wright Gibson, Director College of Agriculture.

Foreign Students

(Continued from page 8)

Mercedes is doing graduate work in Home Economics education. She has received her bachelors degrees in education and Home Economics at Centro Escolar University Manila, where her mother is head of the Home Economics department. A scholarship from the American Society of University Women is helping her to finish her education here at Cornell. Home Economics is a popular study in the Philippines and the curriculum is much like it is here, although some adjustments are made to native customs. Nutrition is applied to native cookery, and housing experts would have to strike the cellar and attic off of their plans. "The family institution is one of the greatest assets of my country," Mercedes said. Fillipinos have always associated home with peace and comfort. Where such emphasis is placed on the family, Home Economics is bound to do well.

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Indians

(Continued from page 10)

particularly obstinate and contemptuous when taken captive. Humiliation and torture could not sway an Iroquois, and his death at the hands of his enemies was usually a proud one.

The Iroquois were a democratic people. Chiefs earned their recognition by showing exceptional ability in dealing with issues of public concern. The main prerequisites for being chief were valor, dignity of bearing, eloquence, morality, sincerity, incorruptibility, and a pleasing personality. A chief had to be a potential religious leader as well as a civil leader. "His office was held for life pending good behavior and devotion to duty, but was not hereditary." The Iroquois had no sense of social grading, and readily adopted captives into their tribes.

Most sources describe the Iroquois as being slender and welllimbed with black hair and dark eyes. They were nimble and swift, and well adapted to carrying heavy burdens for prolonged periods of

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Steam Baths

Early accounts of Eastern Indians tell of their being dirty and slovenly, and it is presumed that the Iroquois were no exception. Autumn was usually the season for bathing. They would build an oven, large enough to hold three or four people, and constructed to retain heat and smoke. Heated stones were placed in the oven, and when it was deemed hot enough, the stones were removed and the Indians crawled into the ovens. After remaining in the oven until they perspired profusely, they dashed to a nearby stream and immersed themselves in cold water.

The homes of the Iroquois were called "Long Houses." They knew very little of the conical tepee so characteristic of the Western Indians. A tent affair resembling a tepee was used by the Iroquois on hunting trips and roving war parties occasionally employed it in cold winters, but it can by no means be stated that this was their typical abode. Their "Long Houses" were sixty feet long and fourteen feet wide, and accommodated four or



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Mr. George A. Thomas, Jr., son of the Iroquois Nation's present Chief, exhibits regalia used fortribal ceremonies.

five families—usually twenty or twenty-two people. The ridge of the roof was left open at the ends to allow smoke to escape. Fires were built in the center of the house, the number of fires proportional to the number of families. Small entrances were located at each end, and these were so small that the red man had to stoop down and squeeze himself through.

Sources disagree upon the agricultural capabilities of the Iroquois. Some texts laud them for their practices; others find them completely ignorant of any notable knowledge concerning agriculture. All sources agree that they had three basic crops: corn, squash, and beans.

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402 Taughannock Blvd. 9952 — Phones — 3401 These comprised the bulk of their nourishment. The Iroquois are credited with growing seventeen distinct varieties of corn, sixty varieties of beans, and eight varieties of squash. They also used, but did not cultivate, all types of nuts, thirty-eight varieties of leaf, stem and bark substances, twelve edible roots, and six fungi.

What about the Indians who lived here in the region around Ithaca? Long before students ever dreamed of Cornell, the red men wandered through the fields, fished the streams, and hiked the surrounding hills. These were the Cayugas, the smallest of the Iroquoian tribes, living on the shores of Cayuga Lake. They were primarily agriculturalists.

The Cayugas were the last to join the confederacy of the Five Nations, and were therefore known as the Youngest Brothers. The most peaceful of the Indians, the Cayugas still hold the pipe of peace, and for over three hundred years they have carried this pipe in their confederacy conventions. In 1780, due to Sulli-

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ad elf van's expedition, the Cayugas migrated from the shores of Cayuga Lake and collected at Canoga, where they made a state treaty giving them the right to migrate to Missouri. But a large number of them were starved out, and the rest are now living in the Seneca tribe on the Cattaraugus Reservation in Erie County.

The Cayugas had several villages around Ithaca. At what is now Stewart Park was located a fishing village called Ne-ah-dah-neat, meaning "at the end of the lake." Overlooking the stream which now helps to flood Beebe Lake and Triphammer Falls was also a village or perhaps a burying ground. In Cornell University's younger days a reservoir was located on the present site of Savage Hall. While excavating for this reservoir, fifteen Indian bodies were unearthed ,this giving a clue to such a village. The main capital of the Cayugas was in Inlet Valley and was called Coregoneal or "Where we keep the peace pipe."

The Iroquois as a whole had the foresight to end their petty wars

with one another and to form their unique confederacy. Their conquests and resulting influence has led them to be recorded in history as "Romans of the New World." One thing is certan—the Iroquois justly occupy a prominent place in American history, and particularly in the history of the Finger Lakes region.

Kindred Thoughts

The tourist peered awestruck, into the depths of the Grand Canyon.

"Did you know," asked his guide, "that it took millions of years for this great abyss to be carved out?

"No!" exclaimed the tourist.
"First time I'd heard it was a government job."

Canyon Press

The height of efficiency

One of the Siamese twins eating watermelon and the other spitting out the seeds.

Yale Record

Candid Comment

The words "In God We Trust" were placed on pennies for the benefit of those who use them for fuses.

Journal

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Big Scoop

A Tale of the Doings of Many People from the Campus

Recently elected associate editor (Countryman) Ward MacMillan and brother Glenn made a quick trip to see brother Gregory in the Army in Texas by "rule of thumb" this summer. In the true spirit of professional wanderers, Glenn and Ward spent one night under a convenient railroad bridge and were awakened only by the alarm of a passing diesel. They made it through in 62 hours, on \$14. Glad to see 'em back safe and sound.

We're also surprised and delighted with another editor's return; brief news flashes were intermittently received during the summer from woolly Wyoming about Margot Pringle, attempting to conquer an outlaw horse; mission accomplished, she reports.

Other Cornellians visiting fascinating places like Costa Rica, Fort Bragg, Mexico, Europe, Pine Camp, and Alaska.

One team, Dave Kimmelman and Ken Lacy, worked the wheat harvest from Oklahoma to Montana, making the trip back to Ithaca by way of Canada. Pulling out three hours before the levee broke, they had a narrow escape from Great Bend, Kansas, which was inunated by the summer floods.

Running into more rain in South Dakota, they went to work on a construction job "chipping bricks for a fire escape." Five stories above the ground was a bit too high, so they went back to combining for the rest of the season.

Most of them were heading West, it seems. Fred Muller and Jim Vanderwerken made it to California, but it took most of the summer to get there. Taking to the open road June 4, they headed for corn country, working on Illinois and Iowa farms as the need arose. In Iowa the pair parted trails, Fred staying south of Jim—both bearing west.

They had a brief reunion in Modesto, California and were off once more, homeward bound. Jim returning with Jim Dolliver from San Luis Obispo. Fred tied up with three high school buddies for the

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trip back home. That's the way to travel, boys.

Hugh Robothan, who spent most of the summer in Ithaca, went home to Kingston, Jamaica, after an absence of two and one half years, only to run into the August 17 hurricane that caused millions of dollars of damage and took 154 lives. Indeed, he "had a very stormy reception."

For two days the capital was without lights, water, and commuication. Many rumors of more storms originated, causing a great deal of panic, Hugh reports. But he adds, "Lots of help—food and supplies from all over the world—arrived shortly afterwards."

Hugh has "lived through many many storms but this was the worst one," with winds of 125-175 miles per hour. The most dreadful thing about these seasonal hurricanes, says Hugh, is that they nearly

always occur at night.

Summer assistants in 4-H were Ken Bell, Keith Norton, and Ward MacMillan. . . Dick Dikeman is back in circulation after missing the first few weeks of the term; he had a cartilage removed from his knee. ... Catcher Bill Fitzgerald turned out to be quite a heckler (all in good fun), especially with umpire Russ Martin, at the Sears overnight at Mt. Pleasant. . . More active than ever are retired Profs. H. O. Buckman in agronomy and Paul Work in veg crops. . . Just returned from sabbatic are Profs. W. B. Ward, extension teaching and information and K. L. Turk, an hus.

A colorful figure at the combined 4-H—Grange Open House was Albert M. Cornell (no relation to Ezra). "People say I can smell a Grange meeting," he replied to a question concerning his active interest in Grange affairs at the age

Up to ten years ago Mr. Cornell was competing with the best of them at square dance contests; now, however, he only travels all over the country attending Grange Meetings. In July 1947, in recognition of 70 years of Grange service, he was honored as a "farmer, philosopher, and patriot" in a distinctive citation, presented to him by the late Master A. S. Goss of the National Grange.

(Continued on page 24)

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Smiles Are In Style

The other night one of our girl staff members came up to the office. She was attractively dressed in a well-pressed skirt and tailored blazer. Her figure and features were provocative, her hair was done carefully, and she seemed to lack nothing—at first—which would make her real date-bait. But a moment's observation caused me to revise my hastily drawn conclusion. She lacked the most important feature which most girls, alas, seem to lack. She was without a smile to go with the rest of her.

Millions of dollars are annually expended by women for handsome clothes, expensive perfumes, and "the right kind" of soap. They religiously bathe and prepare their coiffures, they care for themselves with every precaution, and they pass much of their time discussing with each other the better methods to dress, behave, and carry themselves. But all this time, money, and

effort is as good as wasted if the final product is a dressed up frown or expressionless, blank-looking face. You see, in the final analysis it's the face which arrests the greatest interest in the male observer.

I'm willing to bet that about eighty-five percent of our coeds walk about looking unhappy. This detracts from every feature they possess. Did you ever stop and comment to yourself, "My, that gal sure is fetching?" Chances are, she had a big smile on her face.

"Should we girls go around with horsey grins on our mugs? The drip that wrote the article on smiles probably wants us to look like a bunch of jackassess!"

Not at all, my dear lady. Try a permanent, gracious, and honest smile in your make-up. A happy face and a happy smile are the most valuable tools in your vanity chest—yet they are the least expensive, costing nothing.

Big Scoop

(Continued from page 23)

Point of information: aggies led the list of students seeking parttime employment last year. The Offices of the Dean of Men and Women reports 31 per cent of the students registered for jobs came from the College of Agriculture.

Hot off the press is a 32-page publication entitled "Agriculture at Cornell." As a result of questions, as "Where is the experiment station," from the many visitors to the campus each year, the staff of the Department of Extention Teaching and Information compiled a history, a resume of present facilities, and an account of the 18 departments of the College, with a view to "its three-fold function of teaching, extension, and research."

CUAA received a letter requesting two tickets to the Michigan game on the "60-yard line."

Came registration time, Jane Chisholm signed her name as Mrs. Loeffler. Other husband-wife teams since last term are Lt. Wilbur Sovocool, stationed at Lubbock, Texas, and Mary Anne Cranston; Dick Lavalle and June Bassett of Canastoga; Dave Bennett and Betty Rowe; Dick Redmond and Margaret Bailey; Jack Morgan and Sara Williams; Sara's broken arm is all healed after a bad spill off a horse last spring. Said she, "It didn't cramp my style any."

Student Government Notes

Without great publicity Ag-Domecon Council has been churning over an assortment of proposals and actions in the weeks since school

Several places changed hands this fall when council members left and were replaced. Conrad Oliven, Betty Jacques, Tom Conklin, Jim Vanderwerken and Frank Dennis were replaced by Jean Crawford, Gertrude Strong, Foster Cady, David Allee, and Russell Smith respectively. Mike Kelsey '53 was elected treasurer, replacing Conklin.

Meeting for the third time Council members divided into several small groups to discuss and evaluate the Council and its actions. Talk centered around more efficient functioning of the Council and its committees, and with what problems Ag-Dorm should deal.

Jean Lovejoy brought up the idea of having a student directory published that would include the home addresses and majors of all the students in the University. A motion was passed directing President Plowe to take the idea to Student Council for their opinions and ac-

Student Council, through its intricate committee system has been supervising: block seating, fall week-end, and frosh orientation. Their loan service doled out \$500.00 to Komos Aedein and another \$300 to the band for travelling expenses to the Yale game.

The two biggest issues of the Council have been entrance into the National Student Association (NS A) and questions of proper student conduct brought up by the administration. Debate on NSA followed fairly intensive preparation of the pros and cons and was marked by weighing of good points on both sides. The final decision in favor of NSA was based largely on the opposition which NSA presented to the communist dominated International Union of Students.

Student conduct has been raked up again and many people look on this term as a synonym for student drinking. The pressure is on for less wrongly used alcohol.

"I Will's"

Gals who recently said "I will" incllude Mary Pelton of Middletown to Phil Davis; Carol Burns of Riverhead to John Talmage; and Shirley Sagen of Skaneateles to Keith Norton.

Among the 50 new students (out of 307 applicants) in the Veterinary College this year the only girl is Jane Robens. Looks like she's out to prove her father (Vet '23) won't be the only veterinarian in the family.

Jane also proved herself at the State Fair in Syracuse; she copped one of the 12 blue ribbons handed out to Holstein breeders by showing the Reserve Champion Bull.

Warren Wigsten, former Countryman editor, and Cornell University were among the other 11 winners of first prize ribbons in the Holstein classes. Nice work, Paul Dean.



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whether you go, whatever may become your career—
whether you return to the farm or seek your fortune in the smoky
canyons of the city—the mechanical knowledge and skills you
bring with you to college, plus those that you acquire there, will go
with you to illumine your whole life. Your understanding of engines,
of lubrication, of the nature of levers, screws, and hydraulics that you
learned on the farm, in farm club work or in school, will stay with you. It will make you a
more skillful motorist, a more capable employee, and later a wiser administrator. If you return
to the good life of the soil, the fragrant furrow and friendly herd, your mechanical
talent will make you a better farmer, better able to make use of the blessing of
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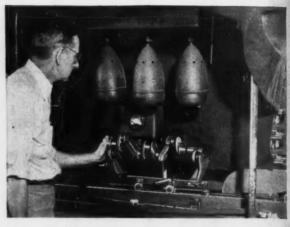
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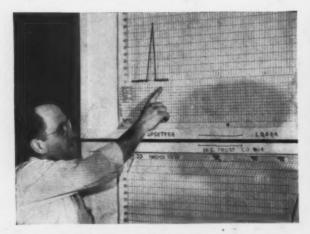
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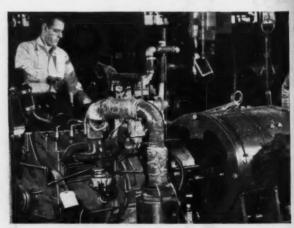
Nearly 3,000 IH inspectors safeguard the quality of IH products. Long experience, averaging 8 to 10 years in most plants, helps them to find tiny imperfections that escape unskilled eyes and ears. These quality guardians check IH products at every stage of manufacture. The McCormick Farmall M tractor, for example, must pass more than 6,000 different inspections during its manufacture to earn the IH trade mark.



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